

Even though several animals were collected in the same locality only a few were found to be infested by sucking lice, indicating that the lice do not readily transfer from one animal to another even though the host definitely maintains a herd relationship. This also coincides with the belief that the javelina, at least in Texas, maintains itself in small herds with a restricted range. This would account for the confined distribution of the giant sucking louse to its type locality. The question as to the relationship of the members of *P. javalli* found in Texas and those recorded from Arizona needs to be studied due to the restricted nature of parasite collection data.

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A NEW SPECIES OF COQUILLETIDIA FROM SAMOA
(DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)

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When Belkin (Mosquitoes of the South Pacific 1: 308, 1962) described *Mansonia* (*Coquillettidia*) *fijiensis*, he tentatively included a male from Samoa in the species, although not as a paratype. The U. S. National Museum recently received through Capt. R. T. Holway of the U. S. Navy a male and female from Samoa. These two specimens and the specimen that Belkin mentioned, which was loaned to me by Dr. E. N. Marks of the University of Queensland, appear to be sufficiently different from *fijiensis* to warrant treatment as a new species.

Coquillettidia (C.) *samoensis*, n. sp.

A rather dark species, the scutum with a pair of median dark stripes, a large dark area above the wing base, and sternopleuron almost entirely dark.

Female. Head yellow with narrow recumbent scales dorsally, these broad and flat laterally, and erect dark scales on vertex; clypeus yellowish brown with a thin grayish sheen anteriorly; torus yellowish brown; flagellum with long dark hairs and short pale hairs; palpus about 0.30 length of proboscis, with dark purplish scales; proboscis about 0.80 length of abdomen, with dark purplish



Figure 1.

scales, the labellum with pale membranous margin. Anterior pronotum pale yellow; posterior pronotum shiny, dark brown, with a few setae on posterior margin; scutum yellow, with dark brown markings in a pair of central stripes

back to prescutellar area and a large sublateral dark spot on each side from hind margin forward to level of hind margin of anterior spiracle; short recumbent golden hairs centrally and narrowly to either side of the dark central stripes, the rest of the scutum bare except for setae; scutellum pale yellow with 5 setae on central lobe, 7 on each lateral lobe; postnotum dark brown, slightly paler laterally; all pleural sclerites dark brown, except for anterior corner of subspiracular area, a small spot on anterior margin of sternopleuron, and meron, yellowish. A patch of silvery scales on sternopleuron in front of meron, and a large patch above middle of mesepimeron. Wing predominately dark scaled, with pale yellow scales at base anteriorly and the fringe at the extreme apex of wing yellowish. Halter yellow, the knob slightly darkened. Femur of fore leg dark purplish above, yellow below; tibia and tarsus dark; mid femur mostly yellow; mid tibia dark above, yellow below; first tarsomere mostly yellow but dark on one side on apical half; rest of mid leg and hind legs missing. Abdomen mostly dark purplish scaled with narrow yellowish anterior bands on terga and the sides of terga 7 and 8 broadly yellow; each sternum yellow scaled anteriorly, dark scaled posteriorly. Wing length 4.5 mm; proboscis 2.5 mm; abdomen 3.5 mm.

Male. Palpus dark, about 0.85 length of proboscis. Coloration essentially as in female, legs somewhat paler, the mid first tarsomere not markedly bicolored; hind femur with scarcely any dark scales and hind tibia darkened only narrowly at apex. Terminalia as figured (Fig. 1).

Holotype female, Tavalogi Ridge, Tau Island, Manua Group, Eastern Samoa, February 18-19, 1965, G. A. Samuelson; paratype male, cliff trail east of Tau Village, 60 m, Tau Island, Manua Group, Eastern Samoa, February 18, 1965, G. A. Samuelson (U. S. National Museum No. 69065); paratype male, Moatai stream, N. Upolu, Western Samoa, January 18, 1956, T. E. Woodward (University of Queensland).

This species closely resembles *fijiensis*, and I can find no means of distinguishing the terminalia of the male paratype of *samoensis* from that of the holotype of *fijiensis*. The figure here given for *samoensis*, including the sclerotization at the apex of the basimere and the shape of the distimere, agrees well with the holotype of *fijiensis*, although it differs considerably from the figure presented with Belkin's original description. I consider *samoensis* to be a new species on the basis of color differences and geographic isolation. In the male of *fijiensis* the scutum centrally shows only the barest trace of the dark central stripes and very little more for the female, and in both sexes the sublateral dark areas above the wing base are very indistinct; the lower half of the sternopleuron is broadly yellow; the apical two-fifths of the hind femur of both sexes is dark purple, the hind tibia is entirely dark, and the yellow abdominal bands are broader.

I am indebted to the Southeast Asia Mosquito Project, Smithsonian Institution for the drawing by Miss Jung Lea Hwang of the male terminalia.